

SENATOR W. P. FRYE, OF MAINE, DIES

Senior Representative of the
State in Senate Passes
Away.

HAD BEEN ILL FOR MONTHS

End, However, Was Unexpected,
Inasmuch as the Sick
Man Had Recently
Rallied

Lewiston, Me., Aug. 8.—The State of Maine lost its senior United States Senator and an almost life-long faithful servant when William Pierce Frye died today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Helen White, at Frye and Main streets in this city. The end came at 3:35 p. m. At his bedside were Mrs. White and his other daughter, Mrs. Alice Briggs, who also lives in Lewiston. Although he had been ill for a long time, death came suddenly.

Forced by the condition of his health to resign his place as president pro tempore of the Senate at the beginning of the present special session of Congress, Senator Frye soon afterward made his last journey to the city which always had been his home. For several weeks his condition was not considered necessarily dangerous. Up to last week, he rested in comparative comfort, spending much of his time in reading or in having some member of his family read to him.

Last week the Senator's illness took a serious turn, but again he rallied, and this week his physicians expressed hope that he might recover. As late as 3:15 o'clock this afternoon he appeared to be in a comfortable condition. Shortly afterward it was that he was sinking rapidly, and, at 3:45 o'clock, he died.

A general breakdown, due to his age and his extremely arduous career, is ascribed by Senator Frye's physicians as the cause of his death.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed to-night. President Taft and Governor Plaisted, who were attending a centennial celebration at Washington, Me., were informed by telegraph of the death of Senator Frye.

William Pierce Frye, father of the United States Senate, was for many years a national figure, an international figure. For nearly forty-one years, over half his life, he served as a lawmaker at Washington, more than thirty of them in the Senate. He was for sixteen years president pro tempore of that body, and for nearly seven its president.

During all his career his close study of American and foreign history and current affairs, as well as the vigorous courage with which he acted upon his convictions, gave him a powerful influence upon state and national affairs.

His persistent effort through five Congresses in respect to the Geneva awards, in the case of the Alabama claims, securing at last the rights of the losers, is one of his greatest achievements. His efforts toward securing the abrogation of the fishery articles of the treaty with Great Britain, his securing of an honorable settlement of existing complications, his bill providing for a congress of American nations, and another for a maritime congress; his work on the peace commission that formulated the Treaty of Paris at the close of his war with Spain; his postal subsidy bill; his tonnage bill, and others of wide importance, marked his ability as a legislator and diplomat.

What Hoar Said of Him.
Senator Hoar, in his "Autobiography," speaks of the Maine Senator as "gentle, charitable and kindly," characteristics readily acknowledged by his colleagues. As president of the Senate, he betrayed as little show of force as if he were presiding over a company of guests at his own table. Yet the order and dignity of the body were always preserved. After the funeral of Senator Hanna in the Senate Chamber, President Roosevelt remarked that his admirable bearing and choice words, "modulated with a voice full of tears," saved the service by giving it a profoundly tender and solemn character.

Son of a Soldier.
Senator Frye's courage was at least three generations old. In the French and Indian War a young colonel of the English army was captured and left in charge of an Indian. The colonel promptly killed his jailer and lived to be one of Washington's major generals in the Revolution. For his services he received a grant of Maine land, near the New Hampshire border. There the town of Fryeburg was founded, and there most of the Fryes have ever since their dwelt.

The future Senator was a native of Lewiston, Col. John M. Frye, his father, was born in 1831 and had lived until the second of the coming September would have been eighty years old. As a boy William P. Frye gave little promise of becoming a profound student. At Bowdoin, which he entered at the age of fifteen, he made more impression on his classmates than upon the faculty. General O. O. Howard said of him:

"The first time I saw Frye was in our law classroom at the beginning of our first term in Bowdoin College. I was not quite sixteen and he was about the same age. He appeared to me self-reliant and jolly. He hadn't yet come to his full size, but he was a very presentable youth. He had a perfectly shaped head and a fine forehead. His hair was darkish brown with light shades, and his eyes were just as they are now, large and noticeably blue-eyes that brighten immensely under excitement. The remarkable thing about Frye at that time was his voice. It had a clear, ringing, commanding quality. His memory was seldom at fault, and his recitation was excellent when he had previously studied."

A Few of His Friends.
Among others of his fellow students who distinguished themselves were John Smith, S. W. Hall, Charles Carroll Everett, Robert C. Smith, Melville W. Fuller and Joshua L. Chamberlain. He had the natural gift of winning men's esteem and love, and, though his frolicsome temperament got him into trouble with the faculty and once resulted in his rustication, it is not recorded that any of them ever bore him ill. At any rate, he was duly graduated with his class in 1850, and three years later received from his alma mater the degree of A. M.

Shortly after his graduation he met and married Miss Caroline Spear, and at once took up his career with a new earnestness. He had begun the study of law under William Pitt Fessenden, the great anti-slavery Whig. Fessenden's fiery eloquence kindled in the youth the first flame of an ambition to enter public life as an orator.

Making good use of the eloquence learned from Fessenden, young Frye began soon to draw crowds to the courthouse at Lewiston. When he was thirty his neighbors sent him up to the Legislature. That was an even half century ago, the year when the Civil War's first gun sounded in Charleston Harbor. And after giving him a second term in the Legislature his townsfolk made him Mayor, then sent him back again to the State House, where Eugene Hale now sat with him—as later was to be his colleague in the Federal Senate for thirty years. But they were not to be long together in the State Legislature, for this same year Frye, when only thirty-six, became the Attorney General of Maine.



SENATOR WILLIAM P. FRYE,
who died yesterday.

Three years after this he was elected to Congress. When Frye first took his seat within the House wings of the national Capitol his friend Hale was just commencing a second term upon that side of the big dome, and Cullom, of Illinois—now Senator—had just retired after ending three terms there. No member of our present Congress had a seat in either house when Frye took his seat in the Senate, but he had to yield to a veteran of two years in Hale's Congressional career, and a gap of six in Cullom's.

Nor did he fall heir to these greater laurels on the other day, when he became the Senator of the upper body. Although Hale for several Congresses past had been able to boast of the longest continuous service in the Senate, he had had to yield to his brother Solon from Maine the honor of having the longest unbroken service in Congress as a whole, for there was a break of two years in Hale's Congressional career, and a gap of six in Cullom's.

Even before taking his seat in the House Frye got busy at the work of helping his friend and neighbor, James G. Blaine, to re-election as Speaker, and after the Plumed Knight had re-won the gavel Frye became his chief lieutenant on the floor.

Promotion was now rapid. He soon got on the Ways and Means and Judiciary committees, and early in his career became chairman of the Executive Committee. And so he went on making his mark, until at the end of a decade his party counted that he would be Speaker of the next Congress.

But Fate has now to serve him the same trick that she has only lately served John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. This Congress of which Frye hoped to be Speaker came into being on Garfield's inauguration day, March 4, 1881. On the same date Frye's old friend from Maine, Hale, began his first term in the Senate, where Maine was wearing the other Maine toke. But on that inaugural day Garfield chose Blaine to head the Cabinet.

The Maine Legislature was convened at once, and on March 15 Frye was Blaine's successor. This did he lose the Speakership and thus did he become Hale's junior in the Senate by eleven days.

Two years after entering the House of Representatives Frye became chairman of the Committee on Rules. The code which now governs the debates of that body is largely the work of his hands. When the Republicans regained control of the upper house, in the midst of the last Cleveland administration, the little giant was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, the highest office and highest honor which that body can confer—one which Frye held for sixteen years, a much longer period than it was enjoyed by any of his predecessors—within which time he actively presided over the Senate during the six years that the Vice-Presidency was vacant, due to the death of Hobart and to McKinley's assassination, when Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency.

When John Sherman left the Senate to become McKinley's premier, William Pierce Frye had an opportunity to occupy the thus vacated chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, but because shipping legislation was his hobby, he preferred to retain the chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce, which he desired. But inasmuch as he was preparing to celebrate his eightieth birthday on September 2 next, he did not desire added responsibilities.

Catholic in His Associates.
Senator Frye was catholic in his choice of associates in Congress. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, and William A. Wheeler, were his intimates. He had great admiration for Benjamin F. Butler, with whom he served on the Judiciary Committee. Samuel J. Randall similarly impressed him. When Randall became Speaker he asked Frye to arrange the minority committee assignments, a courtesy seldom granted to a minority leader. Perhaps, of all those early associates, the one he most admired was Alexander H. Stephens.

It is doubtful if any young Congressman ever worked harder than Frye, a habit he retained until ill health within the last few years compelled a slower pace. One of Senator Frye's services, in which he took most pride, was his work upon the Spanish Treaty Commission, after the war with Spain. At first he declined President McKinley's appointment. Then came a telegram inviting him to Washington. At the White House he met other members of the commission, to whom the President had sent his letter of instructions. Among other things he favored taking part of the island of Luzon for a naval station.

"That is one reason," said the Senator, "why I do not accept your appointment, for I will never consent to take a part of an island in that great archipelago, leaving the others to fall into the hands of France or Germany or some other world power. 'What do you want?' asked the President. 'To take everything in sight,' replied Frye. 'That is why I want you to go on this commission, that both sides may be represented,' quickly answered McKinley.

"The most difficult problem we had to meet," said the Senator later, "was Cuba's status. Spain insisted that we annex it, because, any sovereignty taking the island would be responsible for the Cuban bonds, secured by the customs receipts. And we would have annexed it except for the instructions of Congress, and by this time it would have been a blooming garden." A friend suggested that Jay violated the instructions of Congress in making the treaty with England in 1763. "I know it, and I am sorry we didn't."

In reply to the question whether the Spaniards resented any suggestion made by the Americans, he said, with a laugh: "Only once. It is a matter of history." He went on, "That American missionaries landed on the Caroline Islands about the time they reached Honolulu, and civilization advanced as rapidly. Subsequently a contest of sovereignty was decided in favor of Spain, which immediately sent out priests and troops. Then followed the destruction of churches and schoolhouses and the expulsion of the missionaries, for which Spain afterward paid us damages. Remembering this history, I offered an amendment to the treaty providing for religious freedom in those islands. Thereupon the

Spanish minister protested, and the matter was referred to the United States Senate. The treaty was then passed, and the missionaries were allowed to remain. The Spaniards resented any suggestion made by the Americans, he said, with a laugh: "Only once. It is a matter of history." He went on, "That American missionaries landed on the Caroline Islands about the time they reached Honolulu, and civilization advanced as rapidly. Subsequently a contest of sovereignty was decided in favor of Spain, which immediately sent out priests and troops. Then followed the destruction of churches and schoolhouses and the expulsion of the missionaries, for which Spain afterward paid us damages. Remembering this history, I offered an amendment to the treaty providing for religious freedom in those islands. Thereupon the

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president of the Spanish Commission, gestulating with his hands and shoulders and face, expressed great amazement at the very distinguished Senator from the United States should make such a proposition, when Spain for centuries, as is well known to the whole world, has always been in favor of the utmost tolerance in all matters pertaining to religion."

Popular Political Orator.

Senator Frye was for many years in great demand as a campaign orator. An associate thus describes his power in this direction: "It is doubtful if a public man ever gave more generously of his time than did Senator Frye in the earlier years of his career. His clear, incisive, forceful speech classed him among the few really popular political speakers. He was not eloquent. That is to say, he never wrote his speeches, moulding sentences into rhetorical periods and enveloping arguments in 'rhetorical jargon,' as Lord Rosebury put it. Nor did he cultivate the brilliant adjectives, unembarrassed by scruple, which characterized some of the orators of his time. But he possessed the priceless gift of concentration, blended with an almost unrivaled skill in presenting apt illustrations. Blaine pronounced him the most convincing platform orator and successful vote-maker in the country."

In his personal habits Senator Frye was the strictest of Puritans. He was, however, without a trace of bigotry, a man of wide sympathies and progressive ideas, a sympathetic friend and a pleasant companion, to the end of his life an optimist.

MR. HALE OVERWHELMED
Ex-Senator Speaks Feelingly on Death of Mr. Frye.

Lewiston, Me., Aug. 8.—The expression of former United States Senator Eugene Hale on learning to-night of the death of his colleague of many years, follows: "I am overwhelmed by the terrible news of the death of my colleague, Senator Frye. While I knew that he was a very ill man, I hoped and believed that the peace and rest of his summer life in Maine would enable him again to return to the Senate and resume his duties. He and I had been very near and dear friends for more than forty years. We disagreed on a great many things as to public policy, but there has never been anything except affection and friendship between us, and I have no heart to-night to say anything more. Later, I shall speak more fully of the character and illustrious service of the distinguished Senator who has gone forever."

WASHINGTON PAYS TRIBUTE
Genuine Sorrow at Capital at the Loss of Senator Frye.

Washington, Aug. 8.—News of Senator Frye's death reached the Senate informally this afternoon. The Senate adjourned for a ten-minute recess. As the Senate was still in the legislative session of Monday, by reason of continuance under the agreement to vote on the statehood bill on the legislative day of August 7, it was decided that no announcement should be made to-day of the loss of the Senate's oldest member—oldest both in years and service. Thereupon adjournment was taken out for an entire day. This formality will be complied with immediately after the Senate convenes to-morrow.

The fact that the Democrats will gain a Senator, a potent consideration in connection with the alliance between the Democrats and the Progressive Republicans that has shackled the Republican "paper majority," will be alleviated by the grief genuinely felt by all Senators, regardless of party.

Senator Frye was famed for his fairness to all members, whether as the presiding officer or in debate on the floor. He never let politics interfere with his unwavering consideration for the feelings of his colleagues.

The succession by a Democrat will reduce the Republican membership of the Senate to forty-nine from fifty. The Democratic Party was one of the last two to be elected to the Senate for three hundred years. The death of the venerable Senator will make room for a Democratic colleague to Senator Johnson.

The name of Governor F. W. Plaisted has been prominently mentioned, and if he desires to go to Washington robes in the senatorial garments there is little doubt of his success. He was mentioned as the successor to Senator Hale, but he would not allow the use of his name, stating that inasmuch as he had been elected by the Maine people to represent them as Governor, it would amount almost to a betrayal of trust.

However, he has "done things" as Governor, and it is admitted by friends and political opponents that he has "made good." His course in holding the state representatives to the party platform, when they voted at variance with it, gained for him the esteem of Democrats of national importance.

It is not known if the governor will accept the Senatorship. He is being urged by his friends, but his position is not plain and probably will not be defined for a number of days.

None of the Democrats are scrambling, and nothing will be done until after the funeral of the late Senator.

Among the others who are prominently mentioned in connection with the election of the Senate is Congressman Daniel J. McCallister, known as "the silver tongue of the Eastern Democracy." He comes from Senator Frye's home town, and his geographic location will be of value to him if he fights for the election.

Judge George M. Hanson, who came within a few votes of being elected Congressman in the far-famed upheaval, is also being mentioned. He is Supreme Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Ex-Senator William M. Pennell, of Portland and Brunswick, one of the most astute politicians in the state, will also be considered.

Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, chairman of the Board of State Assessors, was a candidate for the Senate against Senator Charles F. Johnson in the last legislative caucus, and may again become a candidate.

EXCURSIONISTS IN RIOT
Party of 700 Canadians Angry Because Boat Can't Take All Home at Once.

Rochester, Aug. 8.—A special from Lockport says: A riot broke out among seven hundred Canadian excursionists on the docks at Olcott Beach, last night, when they learned that it was impossible for the steamer Olcott to convey them all back to Toronto in one trip and, as a result, men, women and children participated in a row in which scores were bruised.

The captain tried to explain matters, but the crowd would not listen and started to pull pickets off fences and threatened to batter one another. It was a pulling, hauling, toe tramping and rib racking mob. Finally, the boat captain ordered his crew to turn the hose on the crowd. The turning on of the water was the signal for the hurling of rocks and other missiles at the boat. This was kept up until a dozen women fainted and had to have medical attention.

The steamer at last got under way with her first load and returned at 1 o'clock this morning for those who were left behind.

WON'T ARBITRATE STRIKE
President Huff Says So, and Talks of New Force of Men.

COMMITTEE SEES MAYOR
He Wouldn't Interfere, It Is Believed—Hardly Any Disorder in Strike Zone.

Every indication yesterday pointed to the failure of all efforts to arbitrate the differences between the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company and its striking employees. It was believed that Mayor Gaynor refused to interfere, despite the earnest efforts of William C. Rogers, Deputy Labor Commissioner, to win him over, and it was reported on good authority that Mr. Rogers was strongly partisan to the strikers.

Failure to secure arbitration was interpreted by many cognizant of the situation to mean eventual failure of the strike itself. There was an air of confidence about the officials of the company not before apparent. S. W. Huff, its president, talked yesterday of organizing a new force of skilled motormen and conductors. Apparently he was not considering the old employees at all in his plans, and he declined to say whether the company would re-employ them should they ask for their old jobs.

There was a rumor that the president's plans included operating the road in the future with non-union labor. He, himself, would not discuss this phase of the situation.

On the other hand, while cars were operated with regularity yesterday for the first time since the management of the strike, there were few bona fide passengers, and again the car crews "knocked down" the fares. Financially speaking, the day was as disastrous for the company as any preceding one.

Last night cars were run to Coney Island until 11 o'clock, and in the city throughout the night.

Patrick J. Shea, leader of the strikers, took, outwardly, at least an optimistic view. "So long as the company does not strike, we have enough," he said, "the strike is successful. We have enough money to run indefinitely, and the strike will be kept up." He believed if the strike could be carried on two weeks it would be successful.

Mr. Shea, Mr. Rogers, Joseph Ryan, President of the local union, and Father James Donohue, of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, spent twenty minutes with the Mayor yesterday morning at City Hall.

All four declined to discuss the conference. They promised the Mayor to let him do any talking that was to be done. Mr. Gaynor declined to make any statement.

Last night Mr. Shea and his Mayor or Deputy Labor Commissioner, it was believed, the labor force were much chagrined at the result of their visit.

President Huff Unyielding.
President Huff, after remarking that he had received no word from the Mayor and no call from Mr. Rogers, intimated strongly that he saw no particular reason why either of these gentlemen should talk over the situation with him either now or subsequently, unless there were startling developments.

"We are going right ahead," said Mr. Huff, in referring to the present work of the company, "building up and organizing systematically a new force of street car employees. As fast as possible we are sifting out the best of the new lot and having them instructed."

"The work of reorganization may take a little time, but we are gradually getting hold of competent conductors and engineers. Recklessness in operation will no longer be tolerated. Of course, as long as the rioting lasts we expected the men to take care of themselves, even if it necessitated running at greater speed than would be tolerated under ordinary circumstances. Conditions are different now. Today we started out a number of spotters and inspectors, and from now on we will insist upon the conductors turning in to us all fares collected. In a short time we hope to have the entire system running as usual."

"Does this 'reorganization' mean getting men to take the strikers' places permanently?" "It means that this company intends to conduct its business just as if there was no strike."

"In reorganizing are you employing non-union men only?" "I do not care to discuss that."

"As a matter of fact do you intend to operate the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad in the future as a non-union road?" "I can't talk about that."

"If the strikers apply for their places within a reasonable time, say a week, will they get them?" "That is another question I prefer not to answer."

Huff Won't Arbitrate.
"Would you consent to a meeting to discuss the question of arbitration?" "I certainly would not."

At strike headquarters, 2th street and Third avenue, the men held a large meeting behind closed doors. Mr. Shea said routine business only had been attended to. "So long as the company fails to carry bona fide passengers," said the strike leader, "we feel that our success is only a question of time. As to the duration of the strike, that depends entirely upon Mr. Huff. Whenever he signifies his willingness to arbitrate we are ready to meet him, and meet him fully half way. There is no weakening on our part. The Amalgamated Association has nearly \$200,000 in its treasury and stands ready to help us financially whenever we need assistance. If there is no arbitration, the strike may go on indefinitely. We can stick it out any length of time."

Mr. Shea said Mr. Rogers told him to-day he had watched the company's cars come in over the bridge, and had seen if any, real passengers; that most of those carried by the cars were women who made trip after trip and who had been paid by the railroad to ride. "That is one of the oldest tricks in the strike game," said he, smiling.

He denied absolutely reports that there was friction between the older and younger members of the union. It has been repeatedly said that the older men did not want to strike, and were now anxious to return to work. He also denied the rumor that the treasurer was not making a businesslike accounting for the dues—\$1 a month—taken in. "I suppose you get all that stuff from the company," was his comment.

BOMB IN NON-UNION PLANT
Chicago Police Believe Labor Union Responsible for Explosion.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A bomb partly destroyed the plant of the Victor Jensen Electrical Supply Company to-day. Windows within a block of the building were shattered by the force of the explosion. The firm employs non-union workmen, and the police believe that representatives of a labor union are responsible for the explosion. The rear end of the building was wrecked. The damage will exceed \$2,000.

WORKS; RECEIVES NO PAY
E. L. Harper, Manager for Wife, "Has No Income."

Additional testimony yesterday of Edward L. Harper in supplementary proceedings filed in the office of the County Clerk presented some interesting material for persons who like to solve domestic problems. Harper is the manager of the iron and steel commission firm of Harper & Son, at No. 20 Church street. His wife is the firm, having taken it over from her son.

Harper said he received no salary for his work and that Mrs. Harper supported the household. They each spend fifteen cents a day and pay \$75 a month for their apartment at No. 70 West 177th street.

Harper was once vice-president of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati. He was convicted of wrecking the institution in trying to corner the wheat market. The bank later obtained a verdict of \$50,000 against him and he went through bankruptcy.

Now Harper is a judgment creditor for \$2,774, which he says he is unable to pay. For four years he has been manager of his wife's business, but says he has received no salary, no commissions and no profits. He said his wife had never been in the office.

"I am earning money for my wife," he said, "because I know it gives her bread and butter."

"What right have you to give away your services and take away the benefits from your creditors?" was asked.

"I have a right to work for my wife. I intend to work for her for the rest of my life. She works for me."

He said there was no secret agreement whereby he received any of the profits of the concern of which he was the manager. The profits of the firm so far this year amounted to not more than \$1,500, he said. He had to pawn some of his wife's jewelry to pay office rent.

EARLE RESCUES CHILDREN
Philadelphia Capitalist Nearly Loses Life at Upper St. Regis Lake.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—George H. Earle, Jr., president of the Real Estate Trust Company and "proditor" of the Sugar Trust, nearly lost his life a day or two ago at Upper St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondacks, while making a canoeing attempt to save his two grandchildren and their companion, Miss Marie Kane, who had been riding in a motor boat, when the tank blew up, setting the craft afire.

When the accident occurred Mr. Earle was half a mile away. He jumped into another motor boat, and after trying his own boat to the blazing craft managed to get to the two children, daughters of Mrs. Victor Mather, to a place of safety in the light boat. Miss Kane then attempted to jump from the blazing boat into the Earle launch, but her clothing caught on a hook and she fell into the lake. Mr. Earle jumped overboard and succeeded in saving her from drowning.

Mr. Earle was badly, but not seriously, burned, while the children escaped unhurt.

WHERE BIRDS DO CAKEWALK
Laysan Island Inhabited by Eight Million Sea Fowl.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Charles A. Corwin, of the Field Museum of Natural History, has returned to Chicago from a trip to the Laysan Island, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, which, it is said, has been deserted by every living creature, except the sea birds.

"It has been established that the island is inhabited by at least eight million birds, the most of which consist of two species of albatrosses," said Mr. Corwin yesterday. "There were so many birds on the ground, nesting, that we had to crowd our way through to avoid stepping on them."

"The island is only two miles long and a mile wide. In the center of it is a lagoon of about two hundred acres. The rocks that shelve in this lagoon are thickly populated with a species of love bird. 'We can verify the stories that these strange birds have a peculiar dance, which resembles the negro cakewalk. They clap their bills together and waddle about with high stepping antics, fanning their heads first under one wing, then under the other. All through the dance they whistle and utter weird sounds.'"

DR. J. V. MAY FOR MATTEAWAN
Binghamton Physician Appointed Superintendent of Criminal Insane.

Albany, Aug. 8.—Dr. James V. May, of Binghamton, who passed the State civil examination for the appointment as Superintendent of Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane to-day by Colonel Joseph F. Scott, State Superintendent of Prisons, to succeed Dr. R. B. Lamb, resigned. The office pays \$3,000 a year and maintenance.

Dr. May was Assistant Superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital, and was one of those who passed the State civil examination for the appointment, the others being Dr. Amos T. Baker, assistant superintendent at Matteawan, and Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, assistant superintendent of the Danmore State Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

THE TEXAS GOVERNORSHIP
Senator Bailey Intimates That He'll Support Prohibitionist.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Austin, Tex., Aug. 8.—A sensation was furnished political circles to-day by the publication of the recent telegraphic correspondence between United States Senator Bailey and W. H. Dougherty, of Galveston, Tex., in which Bailey flatly denies he ever said he would support Governor Colquitt (wet) against Thomas Ball, chairman of the state-wide prohibition committee for the governorship.

Bailey's telegram declares that he would cheerfully support Colquitt for a re-nomination, that being the unbroken rule in his party, but that he would not allow that consideration to control him to the extent of supporting Colquitt against Ball.

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He Wouldn't Interfere, It Is Believed—Hardly Any Disorder in Strike Zone.

Every indication yesterday pointed to the failure of all efforts to arbitrate the differences between the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company and its striking employees. It was believed that Mayor Gaynor refused to interfere, despite the earnest efforts of William C. Rogers, Deputy Labor Commissioner, to win him over, and it was reported on good authority that Mr. Rogers was strongly partisan to the strikers.

Failure to secure arbitration was interpreted by many cognizant of the situation to mean eventual failure of the strike itself. There was an air of confidence about the officials of the company not before apparent. S. W. Huff, its president, talked yesterday of organizing a new force of skilled motormen and conductors. Apparently he was not considering the old employees at all in his plans, and he declined to say whether the company would re-employ them should they ask for their old jobs.

There was a rumor that the president's plans included operating the road in the future with non-union labor. He, himself, would not discuss this phase of the situation.

On the other hand, while cars were operated with regularity yesterday for the first time since the management of the strike, there were few bona fide passengers, and again the car crews "knocked down" the fares. Financially speaking, the day was as disastrous for the company as any preceding one.

Last night cars were run to Coney Island until 11 o'clock, and in the city throughout the night.

Patrick J. Shea, leader of the strikers, took, outwardly, at least an optimistic view. "So long as the company does not strike